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as is indicated in the above petition. Latest reports from India indicate that the British are going very much farther in concession of local and district home rule than had been planned for or than is recommended in the Montagu report. The text of the Moslem protest follows:

"We have no desire to uphold any misrule such as had been attributed to Turkey. Our delegates in Europe have asked for an independent commission of inquiry to investigate the charge of wanton cruelty said to have been practiced by the Turkish soldiers in Armenia. We cannot look with indifference upon the partition of Turkey and her empire for the sake of punishing or humiliating her."

"We claim to be as loyal subjects to the British Crown as any in India, but we consider our loyalty to an earthly sovereign to be subservient to our loyalty to Islam. The latter enjoins upon every Moslem to consider those who wantonly injure the States of the Calif to be enemies of Islam and to resist them with arms if necessary. We recognize that, even if we had the power, we must not resort to arms as long as any other means are at our disposal. We feel that the least a Moslem can do in these circumstances is not to assist those who are guilty of trying to reduce the Caliphate practically to nothingness. It would therefore become our painful duty to refuse co-operation with a government which accepts the peace terms and advises acceptance thereof by us."

## BOOK REVIEWS

**THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN THE GREAT WAR.** By *Henry P. Davison*. The Macmillan Company, New York. Pp. 296 and index. \$2.00.

This book is authoritative, both because of the author and because of the material drawn from the files of the War Council. It records not only the facts, but it also gives something of the soul of a movement which has been as creditable to the country as anything done by any of its citizens, and far more praiseworthy than the acts and words of some of its most conspicuous political leaders.

Of course, it will have to be supplemented by a record of the superb post-war service rendered necessary by famine, disease, continuation of the blockade, and slowness in repatriation. When Mr. Davison was called from service with a leading banking house in New York City and put in charge of administering this organization, a very shrewd and farsighted step was taken. He brought to the organization not only proved administrative capacity of the highest sort, but also affiliations with men of large influence in banking, commerce, and politics. If he could not do what was needed to be done directly, he found ways to do it indirectly, and he summoned as his subordinate executives men and women of large caliber, with dispositions like his own, making them willing to contribute themselves to the cause.

**MORALE.** By *G. Stanley Hall*, LL. D., Ph. D. D. Appleton & Company, New York and London. Pp. 371. \$—.

The earlier chapters of this book appeared during the war, and substantially in their present form, and were given as lectures at Clark University. They represent the personal reactions and professional opinions of this eminent psychologist; and, along with work done by men like Barnes, Elling, Hocking, and Lord, the book will show to subsequent generations how admirably American academic men served their time. The later chapters, dealing with labor, prohibition, profiteering, feminism, statesmanship, religion, and the "Red" communistic movement in Russia, are the chapters that will have the widest appeal, now that the war is over.

Dr. Hall does not leave much to the objective realities of

the older creeds in his discussion of religion, but it is quite clear, from his impressive chapter on morale and religion, that the present state of the world, following demoralization by war, is not a condition that gives much satisfaction to a modernist like himself. "Overindividuation and its resultant egotism and selfishness is what humanity at the present time is suffering from supremely." Man is fast becoming less ethical and socially-minded than many of the animals, in his opinion. "Men, parties, and interests seem to be losing the very power of compromise, arbitration, and conciliation, the readiness to submit conflicting claims to fair and impartial tribunals." Nothing, in his opinion, can save the world but a new religion. When it comes to defining the details of this new faith, Dr. Hall is vague and leaves one in doubt whether he expects it to be a derationalized and humanitarian form of truth and service, such as was set forth by Jesus, not St. Paul, or whether it is to be Comte's religion of humanity. With all his extraordinary knowledge as an investigator and analyst, he shines no brighter than lesser men when it comes to constructive thinking. He wants a better world, but cannot do much to show how it is to be brought to pass.

**GERMAN LEADERS OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY.** By *Eric Dom-browski*. D. Appleton & Company, New York. Pp. 336. \$2.00.

The editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, who writes this book, has not the passion and incisive sardonic wit of Maximilian Harden. Contrasting his character studies in this book with those of A. G. Gardiner, of the *London Daily News*, the palm has to go to the Englishman; but the pen portraits of the important civilian and military leaders of the Germany of the war and the post-war period are extremely valuable.

The author has insight and a clever way of picturing his men. He tries to be fair and give the explanation of actions the motives and consequences of which are in dispute and are occupying the modern mind. As a journalist, he has kept in touch with leaders of the many factions and he watched their uprisings and down-sittings, their records in the Reichstag and in executive positions. He can make you see Rosa Luxemburg, the fiery revolutionist who was killed in the futile Spartacist uprising, and he can do an equally admirable job of portraiture when he is limning Schücking, the pacifist, or Mathias Erzberger, the Roman Catholic Parliamentarian. Interspersed with the portraiture is comment of a philosophical kind based on the author's observations of German militarism and socialism. The heavier portions are lightened up by gossip of a revealing sort. All persons who want to know something about the personnel of contemporary Germany in a way that cannot be gained from encyclopedias or other neutral works of reference will do well to read this book.

**THE UNITED STATES IN THE WORLD WAR. Volume II.** By *John Bach McMaster*. D. Appleton & Company, New York. Pp. 484 and index.

It is rather interesting that, just before he retired from active service in the Department of History of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor McMaster should have sent forth another volume of his history of the part played by the United States in the World War, using, as has been his custom for many years, facts derived from the press and emphasizing aspects of the combat that a historian of the older school would not have thought of including.

He accepted in his first volume of this work evidence about Russia which investigation showed to be unreliable, and the necessity of revision caused him some expense. He has written the book more as a chronicler than as a champion of any particular point of view. He lets the documents and words of other men tell the story and avoids being drawn into controversy over disputable incidents, as, for instance, the rightness or wrongness of the Covenant of the League of Nations. In bulk and in number of documents reprinted and in the detail of the story given this surpasses the smaller volume by Prof. J. S. Bassett, of Smith College; but he, on the other hand, has given to his narrative the color that comes from the personal equation, and he has not been afraid to occasionally express an opinion of his own.